

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME 4.

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28 1901

NUMBER 42

POSTOFFICE DIRECTORY

J. M. Russell, Postmaster.
Office hours, week days, 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

COURT DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court—Three sessions a year—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judge—W. W. Jones.
Commonwealth's Attorney—N. H. W. Aaron.
Sheriff—J. W. Hart.
Clerk—Jno. B. Coffey.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Judge—J. W. Butler.
County Attorney—Jas. Garnett, Jr.
Clerk—T. R. Stults.
Jailer—S. H. Mitchell.
Assessor—G. A. Bradshaw.
Surveyor—K. T. McCaffrey.
School Supt.—W. D. Jones.
Coroner—Leonard Fletcher.

Jury Court—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge—J. W. Atkins.
Jury—Gordon Montgomery.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BURKSVILLE STREET.—Rev. T. F. Walton, pastor. Services second and fourth Sundays in each month. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.

BURKSVILLE STREET.—Rev. W. P. Gordon, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

GREENSBURG STREET.—Rev. J. E. Murrell, pastor. Services third Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night.

CHRISTIAN.

CAMPBELLVILLE FIRM.—Ed. Z. T. Williams, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

LODGES.

MASONIC.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 96, F. and A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday night or before the full moon in each month.
G. A. Kemp, W. M.
T. R. Stults, Sec'y.
COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7, meets first Monday night in each month.
J. E. Murrell, D. P.
W. W. Bradshaw, Secretary.

New Carriage and Wagon Shop,

I have leased the R. C. Eubank shop and will give

Carriage & Wagon Work special attention. Work done by me will be first class. Produce taken in return for work.
S. F. EUBANK.

Hancock Hotel,

BURKSVILLE STREET,
Columbia, Ky.

JUNIUS HANCOCK, Prop.

The above Hotel has been refitted, repainted, and is now ready for the comfortable accommodation of guests. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Rates reasonable. Good sample room. Feed stable attached.

Pumps, Hose, Belting, PACKING,

BOILER TUBES.
Well Casing, Iron Pipe.

General Brass and Iron Goods for Water, Gas and Steam.

Mill and Factory Supplies.

THE AHRNS & OTT, MFG. CO.,
INCORPORATED.

325-329 W. Main St.

Louisville, Kentucky.

PARSON, MOSS & CO.,

BLACKSMITHS,
WOODWORKERS.

COLUMBIA, - KENTUCKY.

We are prepared to do any kind of work in our line in first-class order. We have been in the business for 25 years and know how to do work. Our prices are as low and terms as reasonable as any first-class mechanics. We will take country produce at market value. Give us call. Shop near Columbia Mill Co.

Headache and dizziness are quickly cured by Morley's Little Liver Pills. Bilious People. They arouse the liver, work off the bile and cure Constipation. One a dose. Sold by

AN ELEPHANT'S DERBY.

An Exciting Sport as It is Followed in India.

An elephant's Derby sounds distinctly sensational, but the idea cannot sound more sensational than such a contest actually is.

The Briton, says the London Express, is nothing if not a sportsman, despite Napoleon's historic sneer about our being a nation of shopkeepers; and wherever John Bull goes there you may be sure to find him indulging in one form of sport or another.

Thus, in India elephants are often impressed into the service of our sporting enthusiasts, and an elephant's Derby recently took place up country.

Steeplechasing with horses is exciting enough, but when you have elephants engaging in this form of sport—well, you somehow forget that life ever seemed dull to you.

Naturally, the course is not so perfect as at Epsom. Nevertheless, there are plenty of coigns of vantage from which crowds of eager spectators, native and white, watch the progress of the contest and encourage the riders by their shrill shrieks and constant shouting.

By the din alone you would know that you were in the east, even if you did not see the spectators and competitors.

The mahouts, as the native drivers are called, cling to the necks of their mounts, urging them on by means of their sharp goads, which they apply to the elephants' ears.

To see the huge, lumbering creatures being driven over the course at their utmost speed is at once one of the most comical and exciting sights imaginable.

Barriers and ditches are constructed at intervals across the track, and though a novice would in nine cases out of ten regard the elephants' efforts to negotiate these with convulsions of laughter, devotees to this form of racing become far too absorbed in the fortunes of the contest for the ludicrous side of it to appeal to them.

Besides, it is just these obstacles which provide the critical points of the race, for as the elephants attempt to get over or out of them many a racer goes down, and many a mahout is thrown to the ground at imminent peril of being crushed by the elephant which is immediately following.

Take it as a whole, an elephant steeplechase is a sight to remember, and one you should never miss seeing if ever you get an opportunity. It out-derbies all the Derbies within living recollection as far as excitement is concerned.

PACKING TRUNKS.

In the Novel Employment of One Woman—Her Methods.

A professional trunk-packer talks as follows about her calling in the Woman's Home Companion:

"I engaged my sister as my assistant, and we earn a good living. I always do the packing, while she sits beside me and jots down in the little book which goes with each key the different articles as I put them in. She tells as nearly as possible just where each article is to be found, so that the owner will have little trouble in unpacking. I make a point of packing all trunks in nearly the same way, so that persons who have once had trunks packed by me will find little difficulty in locating the various articles in any other trunks that I handle for them.

"My methods are all my own, and there is one point which I believe has gained and held me more customers than anything else; it is the quantity of pink and white tissue-paper that I always use. It gives to the trunks that look of daintiness which everyone is so fond of associating with his belongings."

HIS CHEESE BOXES.

How a Hot Spell Did One Man a Good Turn.

"Hot weather always brings its fair quota of good and bad results, preserving the doctrine of averages," said a thoughtful citizen, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "I used to have a friend who was fond of saying that things always manage to even up, and, as illustrative of the saying, he would invariably add that rich folks have ice in the summer time and poor folks have it in the winter. So I have found that these extreme hot spells do good and bad, making one man and breaking another. I recall the case of a fellow out in Kansas who had established a small lumber business, and the timber which he had saved into planks was thoroughly green and full of sap. The planks were very thin and the material was extraordinarily supple. He had cut them very short, too, as a matter of convenience in handling, so that when bent around so the ends would lay

they would be about the size of a bushel measure or a cheese box. It was a small place, and the fellow only had a few hundred dollars invested, but this was a big thing to him, for it was his mite. While he had his boards spread out a long hot dry spell swooped down on Kansas. The crops were ruined and a wail of distress went up from many sections. Vegetation of every kind was scorched until it was brown and crisp. The fellow had not paid much attention to his lumber pile during the hot season. He thought the drought was doing him a good turn. So it was in a way. His lumber dried out. But it dried too rapidly. It warped, curling up until the ends almost met, and his planks looked like so many cheese boxes. Every little breeze would roll them around in the lumber yard, and he became uneasy lest a gale come up and roll them away, and— But somebody in the crowd said something about veracity, and the conversation was brought to a close.

LEARNING HOW TO PLAY.

Annual Recreation Seasons Becoming More Popular with Americans.

Any careful observer must have noted how much more popular recreation has of late become among the American people, says the Philadelphia Press. The Saturday half holiday is more general and vacations are longer and more indulged in by all classes. And in addition to these, excursions and "days off" are more frequent and popular than formerly. Some one "handy at figures" has estimated that 10,000,000 in the United States will take a vacation this summer, and that on an average each one will spend ten dollars. This would make a total of \$100,000,000 spent for rest and recreation. It is probable that the figures are too small. Leaving out the rich and leisure class, to whom time and money is no object, at least one in each seven of all the people in this country will enjoy a vacation this summer, extending from five to 30 days. This would mean a rest for over 12,000,000 people, and if they spend only \$12 each, about \$150,000,000 will be used in gaining rest and recreation. It is time and money well spent. No investment made in the whole year brings in larger returns. It is one of the causes which are adding perceptibly to the span of life. The lengthening of this span has become so evident that a revision of the old tables of the expectation of human life has been made necessary.

PROFESSOR ROWLAND.

Loved His Work, But Was Also Fond of Sport.

He lived for his work, but in his earlier days he was passionately fond of riding. Some years after the publication of the paper on the mechanical equivalent he was awarded a prize for it by one of the Italian academies; about the same time he won a steeplechase, riding his own horse; he hardly knew which event gave him the greater pleasure. Another time, passing through England on his way home from the continent, he had three days to spare. One of these was passed at Cambridge discussing electrical measurements, the other two were spent in a hurried visit to Exmoor to get a run with the staghounds. Twenty years ago he was a frequent visitor to England, and attended several of the meetings of the British association; recently his visits were much less frequent. His friends here were aware that he was not well; some few weeks ago it was known that he had had a serious illness, but the news then was that he was better and on the road to recovery; however, an operation proved necessary, and he never recovered from its effects.—Nature.

OZONE IN THE AIR.

Scientists Declare It Is an Active Rival of Disease Germs.

The effect of ozone and sunlight upon bacteria has been often studied, but without entirely conclusive results. Downer and Blunt in 1878 concluded that the blue and violet rays of the spectrum were fatal to bacteria, and that the effect was due to the presence of ozone formed in such rays in atmospheric air. The question has been taken up anew by Messrs. Ransome and Fullerton, who have experimented on the bacteria of diphtheria, typhus, tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc. They conclude that ozone exercises no appreciable influence upon these bacteria. The virulence of the bacillus of tuberculosis notably is not enfeebled by ozone, they say. The effect of the ozone in purifying the air is the result of its energetic oxydization of the organic matter in the air upon which the bacteria feed, not in any direct action upon the bacteria themselves. Ozone is, then, no more than an active rival of the bacteria, in which, as is well known, all the vital actions may be

summarized as an oxydization, whose effect is to decompose the organic molecules into substances that are less complex and nonputrescible.—N. Y. Sun.

EXPERIENCES OF F. U. I.

"Expeditions to the north pole are about the most reckless of investments." "How so?" "Because the returns are so very uncertain."—Philadelphia Times.

He—"Darling, I feel as though we were made for one another." She—"And the money for both of us has already been made by me. Isn't it lovely?"—Boston Transcript.

"A Virginia man died at the poker table the other day." "Nothing wonderful about that. Lots of Nevada and Arizona men have done the same thing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"If we'd spend only half as much time as the photographer does trying to see people in the best light," said Irving Tonne, the philosopher, "we'd have a much better opinion of everybody."—Indianapolis News.

"Oh, yes; Rev. Mr. Kurves is a very eloquent preacher." "I understand that he was once a baseball pitcher." "Yes; and a fine one." "Ah! I suppose that's where he got his good delivery."—Philadelphia Record.

Gayboy—"Well, I got one of your wedding announcements; let me congratulate you." Mr. Shift—"I have changed my mind and am not going to be married, but I think congratulations are in order, anyhow."—Ohio State Journal.

"Here!" cried Oldham to his roommate, who was starting on his vacation, "that's my brush and comb you're putting in your grip." "Well, let me have 'em. You won't need 'em, you've grown so bald lately." "That's just it. I can't part with them."—Philadelphia Press.

HE COULD KEEP COOL.

Artist Had His Nerve with Him When the Collector Called.

A few days ago I met with the toughest case in my whole experience, said the agent of a very successful debt-collecting firm. I tackled my man for three pounds he owes a restaurant. He's an artist.

"I'm sorry," said he, leaving off work on the picture and pushing his velvet smoking cap on the back of his head, while he looked lazily at the bill, "but I cannot pay this for a few months yet."

"Why not?" said I.

"Because I have a more pressing liability."

"More pressing than a bill of this kind?" said I, sarcastically.

"Yes, a good deal," he said. "I'm buying a pair of shoes on the installment plan, and the second shoe is to be delivered to-day if I can make a partial payment. The coin is here," said he, tapping his waistcoat pocket.

"All right," I said, "but you just give that coin to me on account, or I'll sell you up."

"Sell what up?" he drawled.

"Why, these pictures," said I, sweeping my arm in a comprehensive way round the studio.

"These pictures? All right, my boy; go ahead. If you can sell them I'll be much obliged to you. It's a great deal more than I can do." With that he lighted his pipe and went on painting as tranquil as a summer's day. I admired him and asked him out to have a drop of something.

"Excuse me," he said, standing back and regarding his picture with one eye closed, but not even glancing at me, "I never have social relations with my tradespeople."

I was faint when I got down to the street.—London Tit-Bits.

BLOOD ORANGES.

German Chemists Trying to Learn Secret of Their Color.

There is a great demand in Germany for the so-called "Italian blood orange." The popular idea there is that this fruit is colored, not by nature, but by injections of some artificial vegetable dye. To discover the truth or fallacy of this belief, several well-known German chemists have been experimenting, first, to find out from the blood orange itself if its color is due to artificial means, and, secondly, to change the common Italian orange into a blood orange by injections of different kinds of coloring matter. The experiments, however, have not been attended with success. It was found that no single injection of any solution would color more than one part of the orange, and that if several injections were made, the fruit was likely to decompose very quickly. The theory was then advanced that the coloring was produced by watering the roots of the trees with a blood-red vegetable solution. It is needless to say this experiment was as barren of results as the first.

LIME WATER FOR STREETS.

Would Be Productive of Sanitary Comfort in Hot Weather.

Dr. A. Eddowes, writing to a medical journal, suggests that the use of lime water, prepared fresh, for watering the streets in hot weather would prove to be a practice productive of sanitary comfort. The advantages claimed for the practice are said to be those first of aggregating together loose particles of manure and thus to prevent them from being diffused by the wind; second, of exercising a certain antiseptic action; third, of preserving wood paving; and, fourth, of rendering wood less slippery. The idea should be worth considering by the local authorities intrusted with the care of the streets, and an energetic surveyor might make trial of Dr. Eddowes' plan on an experimental basis. Lime, we are told, is employed near Vienna for the disinfection of sewage. Collected in one of three tanks, a day's sewage is mixed with fresh milk of lime in the proportion of from one to two per cent. The mixture settles for 48 hours, then the clear effluent water is drained off. The sediment remaining is used as manure. Its value in this latter direction is alleged to be great. The effluent was said to be clearer than the water in adjoining mountain streams. I may remark that lime has long been used for purifying sewage. From six to 12 grains of lime are employed per gallon of sewage. The objection to this method is the rapid putrefaction of the sewage if too much lime is added, while it is said that as the organic matters in suspension are alone affected, purification is defective, and the manure of no value.—London Chronicle.

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

How She Helped the Commodore on the Road to Fortune.

A woman played a large part in laying the foundations of the fortunes of the house of Vanderbilt. The first Cornelius Vanderbilt married at the age of 20, and a year later became captain of a small steamboat plying between New York and New Brunswick, N. J. Passengers were numerous and many persons went to New Brunswick and back by boat for the pleasure of the trip. Others, when the boat reached New Brunswick, got into stages and were driven across the state to another steamer, which took them down the Delaware. Of course, they wanted something to eat, and here Mrs. Vanderbilt saw her opportunity. New Brunswick's hotel, or halfway house, was dirty and ill kept. Mrs. Vanderbilt suggested to her husband that they should take the hotel, refit it, and run it in a style that would attract guests. Vanderbilt leased the hotel; but, as the scheme was his wife's, he told her she might run it and have the profits. Mrs. Vanderbilt overhauled the house and named it Bellona hall, after the steamship Bellona, which her husband then commanded. The fame of Bellona hall soon spread to New York, and parties were made up to visit it, because of the excellent fare to be found there. It also increased the profits of the line for which Capt. Vanderbilt worked, and his salary was increased to \$2,000 a year. Mrs. Vanderbilt, for 12 years, managed Bellona hall, with profit to herself and pleasure to her guests.—Success.

BERI-BERI.

Fever That Was One Time the Scourge of Japan's Navy.

Nothing is more remarkable than the record relating to kakke (or beri-beri, as it is known in the Philippines), the dreaded fever which used at one time to be such a scourge in the Japanese navy. In 1883, the last year of the old system of diet, there were 1,236 cases out of a total force of 5,346 men, being a ratio of 231 cases per 1,000 of force, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The deaths were 49. In 1898 the total number of cases was 16 out of a force of 18,426, being a ratio of .87 per 1,000. The number of deaths was one. In fact, by a judicious system of diet kakke may be said to have been driven out of the navy altogether. The daily food of a man in the Japanese navy is now approximately one-half pound of bread, two-fifths of a pound of meat, two-thirds of a pound of rice, five-sixteenths of a pound of vegetables, together with small quantities of preserved meat and fish, fresh fish, cracked wheat, beans, flour, tea, sugar and roasted barley. No less remarkable is the steady increase of body weight that has taken place since 1884, when the improved system of diet began to be operative. The average weight in that year was 121 pounds, approximately, and it thenceforth increased regularly year by year, until in 1898 the figure was 130 pounds.

Salt Used in London.

London consumes 11 tons of salt a day.

A PREHISTORIC BELL.

A Rare Relic of Antiquity Discovered in New York.

"My nerves withstood such a severe shock at the discovery in New York a few days ago of a relic of rare antiquity that I have scarcely yet recovered," said an F street broker this morning in an uptown resort, as he poured an extra thimbleful of tonic in his highball.

"Live wire?" suggested the man on his left.

"Worse than that," replied the broker. "I was standing on a corner not a thousand miles from Broadway and Forty-second street when I heard the tinkle of what I thought was a bell. It startled me greatly. I looked down the street, and what do you think I saw?"

As the broker bent his elbow his friends took turns guessing.

"Automobile?"

"Bicycle?"

"Sheep?"

"Goats? They say there is fine goat pasture on the rocks near Fifty-ninth street."

"Fire engine?"

"Cows? They drive cattle through the streets over to the First avenue slaughter houses still, I suppose."

"Ambulance bell? Were the men running?"

"Steamboat loose from her moorings and floated up on a high tide?"

"A bell buoy lost in the fog?"

"The bells of New York?"

"No, you fellows are all wrong," interrupted the broker. "It was a horse street car bell. They have street cars still in New York. I rode on Washington's perfect system of underground trolley cars for three hours when I got back just to neutralize the dark brown musty taste of antiquity in my mouth. My, but New York is a dead slow town."—Washington Star.

PREPARING FOR SUCCESS.

Many Ebbs and Floods in the Tides of Every Life.

If I were called upon to assist in preparing a young man's mind for success in life, I should begin by asking him to forget the Shakespearean aphorism; for it is as false in metaphor as it is in principle. The tides of the ocean ebb as well as flow; and they do both twice in 24 hours. The mariner who misses a flood tide does not abandon his voyage; nor does he deliberately sail into the "shallows," or indulge in "miseries." He simply watches for the next flood. The tide in the affairs of men also ebbs and flows many times during the average lifetime. It follows that, if there is any logical analogy between the two tides, the lesson to be derived is full of hope and not of despair. It teaches that, if, through the mistakes of inexperience, the first flood tide is missed, the next is equally available.

Having taught a young man to forget Shakespearean fallacy, I would first labor to impress upon his mind the true meaning of "success" in this life. To that end, I should teach him that every child of God has a mission to perform; and that mission is simply discharged if he so lives that, when comes the inevitable hour, he can truly say: "The world is better for my having lived." This is success in the highest and best sense of the word. It may or may not be accompanied by an accumulation of wealth; for under this rule the millionaire may prove a dismal failure, while the humblest may achieve a brilliant success, even though it may consist in "causing two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before."

The most successful man that ever lived on earth was the poorest and humblest. He "had not where to lay his head."—Dr. Thomson Jay Hudson, in Success.

Use of a Long Breath.

When chilled by exposure to cold take a long breath with the mouth firmly shut. Repeat this several times until you begin to feel the heat returning. It requires only a very short time to do this. The long breath quickens the pulse, and this causes the blood to circulate faster. The blood flows into all parts of the veins and arteries and gives out a great deal of heat. It is stated that a long deep breath, held as long as possible, will close the pores of a heated skin, and the danger of taking cold, on stepping outdoors, may be thus guarded against.

To Prevent Spreading of Disease.

For 13 years the Dutch have had compulsory registration of infectious disease. At their best schools there is always, besides the teacher, an attendant who sees to the personal condition of each child upon entering the school each day.

A light diet is the best board of health.—Chicago Daily News.

COMMUNICATION WITH MARS.

Eminent Astronomer Sums up Difficulties of the Situation.

Sir Robert Ball, in a recent contribution to an American magazine, has shown in a brief and sensible way that signaling to Mars is beyond the power of human resources. The authority of this eminent astronomer, asserts the Portland Oregonian, affords satisfaction to those of us who suspect certain scientists of pandering to sensationalism and notoriety. It is also very improbable, even if there are intelligent beings on Mars, that they could send a signal to us which we could detect.

That there is life on the surface of our neighbor planet Sir Robert does not dispute, nor is he prepared to controvert the theory that the lines, called canals, are the work of an artificial agency. But by several practical illustrations he shows the absolute absurdity of receiving signals with our present instruments of observation, or of creating a disturbance on this planet such as could be seen by the Martians, unless they have telescopes far beyond the power of ours. The atmosphere which densely envelops the earth is in itself enough to baffle their efforts to study our planet, or to receive a signal from us. Our difficulty in penetrating the gaseous vapors of Jupiter and Venus satisfy the best of our astronomers on that point. We get a fairly good view of Mars because of the extremely attenuated atmosphere on that body.

Moreover, the best of our telescopes reduce the apparent distance of an object hardly to a thousandth part. When Mars is nearest the earth, its distance from us is about 35,000,000 miles. Our greatest telescopes can reduce this distance to an apparent 35,000 miles. Signals from Mars must therefore be sufficiently great to be visible to the naked eye 35,000 miles away. This is about one and one-half times the circumference of the earth, or about 1,400 times the apparent distance of the moon through a great telescope. Everyone will admit that an object to be seen by the naked eye 35,000 miles away must be tremendously large. Of such prodigious proportions, therefore, must be any signal received by us from Mars. Even if the people of Mars have means of observation as efficient as ours, and even if they penetrate our atmosphere, an accomplishment which in our experience is impossible for them, they cannot see the largest of our cities. If we could wave at them a flag as big as the whole state of Oregon, they might notice it, but in all probability the gases and vapors of the earth would shut off their view. If the entire surface of Lake Superior could be covered with petroleum and set on fire, the occurrence might reach their vision. If an equal phenomenon should take place on Mars, it would just barely be discernible to us as a tiny point of light. All the vast power of Niagara falls could not produce light enough for a signal. If this greatest source of power which man has is insufficient, the futility of signaling may be accepted, at least until human kind has gained more control of natural forces than at present.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Usually the Result of a Polluted Water Supply.

In typhoid fever, says the Scotsman, the germs are not given off from the breath, mouth secretions or skin, but are confined to the bowel discharges and the secretion of the kidneys. If these discharges be perfectly disinfected and ordinary cleanliness be observed as regards the patient's surroundings there is little fear of infection. We get typhoid fever from water or milk into which the germs of the ailment have been allowed to escape. Thus what gives it to one in the case of an epidemic gives it to all. A polluted water supply with millions of germs breeding and multiplying in it is liable to infect a whole community, and this, indeed, is the history of most of the outbreaks of typhoid fever that occur. Then, again, we know that oysters, cockles and mussels taken from the beds over which the sewage from a town is allowed to pass will convey the fever. The germs live in the shellfish for a certain time, and when these are eaten infection is naturally conveyed. Many cases of this kind were noted a few years ago, and one good effect of the warning thus given has been the greater care exercised by purveyors of oysters in seeing that the shellfish are laid down in pure water.

Mean Talk.

When some one repeats to you something mean that has been said about you, don't flatter yourself it is done for love of you. The real reason for repeating it is to injure the person who made the remark.